THE
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AND
COUNTRY JOURNAL.

No. 915.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, November 2, 1772.

ALL Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

From the Public Advertiser.

To Sir Francis Bernard, of Nettleham, *Bart.*

SIR,

YOUR Style and Sentiments are so well known to me, that I do not hesitate in addressing myself to you as the Writer of the Letter to the Lord President of his Majesty's Privy Council. It is not my Purpose to trouble the Public by recapitulating the various Parts of your iniquitous Conduct.—The unanimous Testimony of the People over whom you presided, and the Publication of the Letters which passed between you and your Patron, who has lately been the Subject of your Panegyric, has made it unnecessary. You are very well known to be one of the most despicable of human Beings. Even the falling Earl of Hillsborough is no longer deceived by you. As soon as he is deprived of the Power of serving you, he may expect to find that false and calumniating Pen otherwise employ'd than it has hitherto been; at least as to the Object of it's Calumny. I deny that it would be good Policy for the "different Members of Administration never to interfere with the Business of each other's Departments." This would be the Means of establishing a Number of petty, despotic Tyrants, and of rendering the Opinions of the King, and such of the Privy Council as are not at the Head of any department, totally useless. You wish to insinuate, that the Resignation of the noble Lord at the Head of the Treasury is necessarily involved in that of the American Secretary of State. Lord North is too prudent to "rouze the Nation's Apprehensions." He will not by his Retreat give Rise to those "Suspicions and that concern to the Public" which you seem so much alarmed about. By the by, it is extremely ridiculous to hear Satan reproving Sin; to hear Sir Francis Bernard censuring any Body for causing Apprehensions, Suspicions and Concern to the Public. What has the mild and gentle Mr. Rigby done to offend you? His soft Manners and unspotted Character seem to insure the good Opinion, if not the Friendship, of the most Malevolent. Do you really think that he is "incapable of managing the House of Commons?" Should he be put to the Trial, I would not answer for his Success; but from my thorough Knowledge of you, dare with Confidence assert, that if you were a Member of the House he would not find you one of the untractable.

You are too contemptable to take up any more of my Time: I am almost ashamed of having bestowed so much of it upon you. Retire with your Patron to Ireland, and by the tyranny Exciseman put the People in Mind of the Story of Dionysius at Corinth.

LUCIUS.

NEW-LONDON, October 23.

On the 16th Instant the Body of one James Johnson (a young Man, who had lately worked at the Joiner's or Chaise maker's Trade at Norwich, and who (it is said) served an Apprenticeship in London, and since had worked at the same Trade in Say Brook) was found dead in Say Brook, near the Ferry, but a few Rods out of the Road, among some Bushes, with three or four Wounds in his left Breast, and one through his right Arm, appearing as tho' he were stabb'd with a round Instrument, or shot with large Shot; and several other Marks of Violence were found upon him. The Jury of Inquest returned their Verdict, That he was murdered; which was also visible to all the Spectators.—It was the Opinion of many of the Spectators that he had been dead near a Week. He was stripped entirely naked, and a green Coat, which he wore, spread over the Body.

On Thursday, a week before the above Discovery, the said Johnson was at Lyme, preparing to go by water to some other Parts, having procured a bottle of Rum, some Bread and Cheese, &c. for his Stores, and had drank so much as to be something intoxicated, he met with a transient Person, who called himself James Sheels, said he had lately run away from a Man of War, and had sailed from New Haven in Mr. Isaac's Employ, &c. and when met expressed much Joy, at having been formerly acquainted. The said Johnson seemed much rejoiced that he had met an old Friend now in Want, and that, he could yield him some Assistance. The transient Person persuaded said Johnson to alter his Voyage, and travel westward with him; so they both passed the Ferry together. The same Afternoon two men were observed to be eating Bread and Cheese together at the Place where the dead Body was found—Also, after that one man appeared there as if putting on a Pair of Boots. N. B. The Boots of the transient Person, which were observed by some as old and much worn, were found in the Woods not far from the Corps.—No Doubt the supposed Friend was the Murderer.

Governor Trumbull, has issued a Proclamation, offering a Reward of Thirty Pounds to any Person who shall apprehend the Murderer, also commanding all Officers to give all the Aid in their Power to apprehend him.

The Murderer is supposed to be one James Shields, or Sheals, of a middling Stature, thick-set, black Hair, of a dark Complexion, about Thirty Years of Age, lively and active; his out-side Garment, was a large blue Coat: he is said to have sailed from New-Haven about two Years ago. Says of himself that he run away from a Man of War at Boston.

The Cloathing taken from the Deceased, was a Bell Hat, check Shirt, Buckskin Breeches lapp'd, a Button Eye on each Side, standing back of the usual Places of buttoning; a new Pair of grey ribb'd Stockings, Pinchbeck Shoe-Buckles, open Work; a Stuff coloured Broadcloth Vest, the Back of a different Colour.

LONDON.

August 6. When Murder and unnatural Lust cease to be capital crimes in the eyes of the supreme magistrate, the state is sunk into the last degree of political depravity. When the appeal to the laws, is rendered nugatory, every man must be his own defender, repel force by force, and guard his person with arms as in a state of nature. Assassination and bloodshed will be the natural consequence of such a state of anarchy; let those look to it, whose abuse of the crown's dispending power must unavoidably introduce this other Italian evil.

A gentleman resident at Berlin writes to his friend in town, that the King of Prussia's health visibly declines daily, and that, that active Monarch begins now to feel the fatal consequences of having gained his friends only by the sword. Probably his Successor in the throne will some time hence wish his Majesty had not added so many provinces to his Dominions.

Several letters have been lately received in town from Copenhagen, but they are so various and contradictory that no true judgment can be formed from them, as to the real situation of affairs in that capital, though from the general tenor of them it is conjectured the writers declined giving their sentiments, apprehending their letters would be intercepted; and that a second revolution either had happened, or was upon the point of taking place when these letters came away.

No less than eight commissions of bankruptcy passed the Great Seal yesterday. One of them is against a person who is said to have stopped for near 300,000l.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, August 26.

"The Dutch ships which went this year to Davis Streights were thirty in number; all came home very safe with very good success, having catched 2351 whales, from which they had 10 351 cardles of fat.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 22.*

The Assembly of Pennsylvania have chosen Joseph Galloway, Esq; their Speaker; and continued Dr. Franklin their Agent.

A Brig, Capt. Collins, from Quebec, was lost in the Hurricane the 31st of August at Dominica; the Governor's Sloop, with the Engineer's Schooner and 13 other Sail there, lost.—Thirty or Forty Vessels at Gaudaloup, and a Sloop at Martinico, were lost the same Time.

A Sloop from Grenada for New Haven, took up the Crews of three New-England Vessels that foundered in the Hurricane off St. Martins and St. Eustatia.—The Weather was very serene at Grenada at the Time the Hurricane was at other Parts of the West-Indies.

Letters from Barbados of the 4th of September say, that the Weather has been more tempestuous there, than for several Years past, but not so severe as at other Islands; several at Carlisle Bay parted their Cables, and one drove ashore.

On Friday last off Phenix's Island, one of our Pilot-boats saw a brig upside down, with a brimstone bottom, and some green stuff near her wale.

Thursday, at a *Court of Oyer and Terminer*, two Men, viz. Michael Magary, for Breaking into Samuel Chesnut's house, and Thomas M'Feteradge, for breaking into Adam Foulke's store, received sentence of death.

BOSTON, November 2.

WEDNESDAY last the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, met at Faneuil Hall, to Enquire into the Grounds of a Report that prevails, that Salaries are annexed to the Offices of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, of this Province, whereby they are rendered Independent of the Grants of the General Assembly for their Support; contrary to ancient and invariable Usage. And to take such Measures thereupon, as might be proper on so alarming an Occasion.

After the coolest and most candid Debate and Deliberation, the Town came into a very full Vote (there being only one Hand held up against it, *and that thro' Inattention as the Person afores'd,*) to prepare a decent and respectful Message to the Governor, for the first Purpose aforesaid. And in the Afternoon such a Message was prepared, setting forth, that the Report above mentioned had spread a general Alarm among all considerate Persons who had heard of it, in Town and Country; such an Establishment being considered as tending, rapidly to complete that System of Slavery, which originated in the House of Commons of Great-Britain, assuming a Power and Authority to give and Grant the Monies of the Colonists without their Consent, and against their repeated Remonstrances. This Draft of a Message was freely Canvassed and finally Accepted by a very full Vote, *nemine contradicente*; and thereupon *William Phillips*, Esq; the Hon. *James Otis*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, Dr. *Joseph Warren*, Dr. *Benjamin Church*, Mr. *Timothy Newell*, and Co. *Thomas Marshall*, were appointed to wait on his Excellency with the same.

Then the Meeting was Adjourn'd until the Friday following at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, to receive his Excellency's Answer, and to proceed to such further Measures as may be judged proper.

The MESSAGE abovementioned is as follows:

May it please your Excellency,

THE Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Boston* legally assembled in *Faneuil*-Hall, beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency, that a Report has prevailed, which they have Reason to apprehend is well grounded, that Stipends are affixed to the Offices of the Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. of this Province, whereby they are become Independent of the Grants of the General Assembly for their Support; contrary to ancient and invariable Usage. This Report has spread an Alarm among all considerate Persons who have heard of it, in Town and Country; being view'd as tending, rapidly to compleat the System of their Slavery; which originated in the House of Commons of Great-Britain, assuming a Power and Authority to give and grant the Monies of the Colonists without their Consent, and against their repeated Remonstrances. And, as the Judges hold their Places during Pleasure, this Establishment appears big with fatal Evils. It is obvious that it is needless to trespass on your Excellency's Time in mentioning them.

To. Find Remonstrances, petitions &c under their Respective heads in Index Vol. 2, & 3. & under Representatives (2. vide y Character pa, 1077. Vol. 2.

(1) vide Barnard's Impeachment pa, 643, Vol, 3, V See the Letters pa, 463. &c - pa, 831, &c, Vol. 2.
(2) vide pa, 164. — L^d Hillsborough. ‡ vid. pa, 39. ‖ See the petition pa, 172. ⁂ vid pa, 166.
* Vid. declaratory act, pa, 792. U Vol, 1. (1) vid. molasses act pa, 9. Vol. 2. ⊥ Tea act pa, 735, Vol, 1.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

TO attempt the government of a wise, learned and independent community of free citizens without the reputation of superior power, superior knowledge, or attachment to their interests; and that too without other means of corruption than the few feathers of civil and military honor which were at his disposal, was an experiment, which, eluding the knight of La Mancha was reserved for Mr. Hutchinson. The Characteristic of Jenghiz Khan was a capacity to inspire his followers with an opinion that his enterprizes were undertaken only for the destruction of their enemies, and gratification of his victorious troops with their plunder: that of Frederic the great, that he not only sought his people's welfare, but in preference to most of the species, knew best how to promote it. Distinguishing most happily, says his panygerist, between the most arduous difficulties and real impossibilities. But, with all the craft of Jenghiz and all the power of Frederick, we do not learn that either ever attempted to impress his subjects with an opinion of his *right* of *injuring* them. This is the PREROGATIVE for which Mr. Hutchinson discovers as great a jealousy as ever did the blessed Martyr who parted with his head, rather than part with his claim to it. Whoever doubts this, is requested to take a review of his public conduct from his writ of assistance down to the last haughty answer returned to the decent & reasonable request of this Metropolis, that he would be pleased only to forbear a further prorogation of the General Court that the wisdom of the Province might be consulted as soon as possible, concerning our present deplorable situation. If we may credit Mr. Hutchinson's official declaration we have in this refusal the fair result of his own judgment, which on the same authority we must suppose has always been governed by the good of the Province. One Dudley a collector at Rhode Island, some time since shewed a notable concern for the good of the Province on a much less considerable occasion. Passing thro' a town in this government he saw a quantity of cakes newly made, & asking for what end, was answered for an ensuing town-meeting. To this he replied with much virulence, this people will never do well while they spend so much of their time in town-meetings and reading News-papers. The common people have no business with such things—they should mind their respective occupations; and leave state matters to the governors of the state—the times will never be good in this unhappy Province, till Otis, Adams, and five or six more I could name, are hang'd up, and then we may hope a stop will be put to writing in News-papers. Does not Mr. Hutchinson, seem to view Town-meetings in much the same light with Mr. Dudley, as dangerous; particularly for the latitude he apprehends the inhabitants would take in scanning the measures of administration? These it seems are to be considered as 'Matters which the law that authorizes towns to assemble, does not make their business to debate and transact.' The one would imagine the legislative were pretty liberal in their directions on this head, even in the very first provision of the kind in p. 22 of the Province law book, we find them authorized to meet and take into consideration 'any business of public concernment to the town:' and in 1692, ten or more of the freeholders being of opinion that *any matter or thing* is of public concernment, and signifying the same to the selectmen, under their hands in writing, renders said matter or thing, a matter which the law that authorizes towns to assemble, does make the business of a town-meeting.

But with great deference to Mr. Hutchinson's deep learning in the law, I would beg leave to point him to an authority which I presume he will not dispute, I where he may see that the right of the subject goes a little farther than barely to meet and civilly debate matters of grievance. He will there find that in case petitioning the King and Parliament fails of procuring redress, a freeman has a right of *having and using arms* for *self-preservation and defence*. Such a meeting as this I conceive would be very alarming to gentlemen who cannot bear to see those beasts of burthen, as they insolently consider the tradesman and farmer, even reading a news paper. Those ornaments and supports of human society, these miscreants would confine to a silent drudgery, and take special care to fleece them of every farthing they could squeeze for the support of government: which government Mr. Hutchinson affects to place as far out of the reach of American subjects, as is the Grand Lama from the miserable wretches who ignorantly adore they know not what kind of oppressor. But it is too late in the day to scare folks with big words, or deceive them with the cant of 'God send them better hearts.' If the man who would for any consideration to himself betray the civil government of his country into the hands of a foreign power has a good heart, he must have a head much inferior to the author of the insidious performance in last Court Gazette, signed A FREEHOLDER. On this essay one might profitably spend some columns in animadversion; being certainly more artfully conceived than a certain celebrated message which gave rise to much speculation: I can only just observe at present, that it seems strange policy to flatter a people with the abundant provision made for the impartial administration of justice in another Country, when even the batter'd front of pension'd prostitution dares not dissemble the humiliating contrast between the parties so craftily laboured to be represented in a like condition.

After tantalizing us with the condition of the Judges of England, he tells us the establishment (of the salaries of our Judges is a near approach to it. 'Tis pity he had not cast an eye on the next page to the one he cited where he would have found the same Blackstone * declaring, 'Nothing therefore is more to be avoided in a free constitution, than uniting the provinces of a Judge and a Minister of State. And indeed that the absolute power claimed and exercised in a neighbouring nation, is more tolerable than that of the eastern empires, is in great measure owing to their having the judicial power in their parliaments, a body separate and distinct from both the legislative and executive: And if ever that nation recovers its former liberty, it will owe it to the efforts of those assemblies. N. B. Popular Assemblies, having right to debate upon any matter or thing of public concernment: Royal Edicts not excepted.

I can, Mr. Freeholder, demonstrate a very wide difference in the situation of a people, the appointment of whose supreme executive lies with a Prince interested principally in the honor of his crown, and the happiness of those subjects who daily share in his counsels, and seem near to him as his brethren; and on the other hand, the inhabitants of a transmarine province, who for not tamely submitting to your ambitious machinations for their absolute disfranchisement, are considered as alien to all the Rights of Englishmen, and subjected to the petty tyranny of a man whose administration has appeared an unvaried scene of premeditated and causeless vexation. I say there will appear an amazing difference between the circumstances of a state whose entire legislative and executive powers, that is, the complete and entire sovereignty, resides in itself, and in all cases under the controul of the people, and another state, whose first magistrate is a servile dependent on the former, and this illegal and fatal foreign influence extending daily into every department of state. You have, Sir, undoubtedly read the newspapers, if too averse to sound politicks to consult Vattel. You have there seen that the greatest injury one state can do to another, is to intermeddle in its internal policy. If imposing regulations, raising taxes, constituting new offices, and pensioning whom they please out of the extorted revenue, be not a most flagrant intermeddling in the internal police of this aggrieved state, I cannot conceive the meaning of the term. If right is pretended, it behoves the claimant to produce the stipulation. 'Till this is done, I shall remain in the sentiment, that the party who endeavour to establish faction, ruin and destruction of all the valuable rights of a people, ought rather to be abhorred, than the disinterested patriots, who at the risque of life, and voluntary sacrifice of fortune, have laboured day and night to maintain them.

A TENANT.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

THAT a Number of Gentlemen who were chosen of the Committee of Correspondence excus'd themselves, three of whom were Members of the General Court, and several of the Selectmen, is true; but if the Town-Born Son in Draper's last Gazette means to insinuate that they were against the Measure, which it is probable he did, I question whether he has the least Grounds for the Insinuation.—The three Representatives were Mr. *Cushing*, Mr. *Hancock* and Mr. *Phillips*, and the two Selectmen, Mr. *Scollay* and Mr. *Austin*; each of whom publickly declared his Reason for desiring an Excuse, to be only this, that his private Business would not then admit of it. If Mr. Draper's Town-Born Son intends that it should be thought this was not the true Reason but mere *Artifice*, and that their predominant Motives for desiring an Excuse was because they were in their Judgment against the Measure, why does he only insinuate it? If these Gentlemen have been insincere in this Instance, which by the Way they have not been used to be, it seems they were under very little Temptation according to Draper's Account; for the Measure being so vastly unpopular as he seems inclin'd to represent it, they might freely and without *Asplicity* have not only refus'd to be of the Committee, but oppos'd it, and at the same Time not incur'd the Danger of displeasing many of their Fellow-Citizens. The Truth is, these Gentlemen are & ever have been, deservedly, in the List of Patriots; most if not every one of them have declared their sentiments fully against that fatal Manœuvre, in particular the Independency of the Judges of the Superior Court, "as tending rapidly to compleat the System of Slavery". If the Town-Born CHILD has really any doubt of it, let him appeal to the Gentlemen themselves; I dare say they will be candid enough to remove his Doubt. And how it can enter into the Head of any Man to imagine that they were against a Measure propos'd and calculated to ascertain the minds of the Country relating to a Matter of the last Importance, it is not easy to conceive. But it may is my Opinion be truly said of the Court Gazette, that however ready the Publisher may be "in publishing Facts" in general, it has often than any Paper I have ever seen published on this Continent, admitted Misrepresentations of political Facts, and artful Insuendos, when it would serve the Purpose of Administration, to the Prejudice of the common Cause of America. This is so notorious, that the Exit of John Mein's Chronicle, so carefully nurs'd by the Commissioners of the Customs and others, I presume was for this Reason not so much regretted. That there was a *thin* Meeting when the Matter was agitated and carried, as the *Child* asserts, is not true; neither was there so full a Meeting as there has sometimes been. The Tories, who dread nothing more, made a Point of preventing a full Meeting; on the other Side some of the warm Friends of Liberty thought no method that could *properly* be propos'd *at a Town Meeting* would avail, and therefore absented themselves. We may easily pass a Judgment of the Bias of their Minds; perhaps not very pleasing to those who *take upon themselves* the Name of the Friends of Government: Others were then apprehensive that the Meeting was rather premature, as there has been no authentic Account of the Judges Salaries being fixed; but that matter, I believe, is now beyond doubt, his Excellency having, as it is said, received a letter from Sir Francis Bernard, (who undoubtedly was finger post to Thumb) advising him that it was actually done. For the truth of which, I appeal to all or either of his Majesty's Council who were present when the Governor mentioned his intention to appoint the ensuing day of Thanksgiving, being well informed that his Excellency then communicated the substance of that letter to the members present: There was however a respectable Number of Freeholders and other Inhabitants. The Matter was fairly debated and fully voted. Our Friends in the Country and elsewhere will judge of the Propriety of the Measure, and we flatter ourselves it will have its desired good Effect.

L.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

WE are told in Draper's last Gazette, by one who signs a FREEHOLDER, that "it must be admitted, the Judges are more independent now, as to their support than they were when their salaries were the subject of yearly altercation". Certainly then there is a material alteration made in their constitution, and this must be either for the better safety of the people, or not. The Freeholder says "their present situation is therefore (because they are more independent) more conformable to sound policy than their former." But he gives no reason, as one might expect, why their being more independent of the people, and more dependent on the Crown, which I take to be the true state of the case, should be more conformable to sound policy. He tells us, that as to their being dependent on the Crown for their continuance in office, "there has been no alteration in that respect". But still there is a great alteration. Did not the people use to pay the Judges? Does not the King pay them now? And that out of money taken from the people without their consent? Surely there is an alteration in *this* respect: And is it a matter of small consideration with the people, since the Judges are dependent on the Crown for their being, whether they are dependent or not upon the people for their subsistence? He tells us the Judges commissions are indeed during pleasure, but "not the good pleasure of the Crown solely, for they cannot be removed from office but by the Governor with the consent of the Council whose political existence depends upon the annual suffrages of the people". But does not the political existence of the Council as much depend, when chose by the people, upon the annual consent of the *Governor*? And is not the support of the Governor as well as his political existence, the last by the compact in the charter, and the other by an act of parliament against the obvious sense of the charter, become totally dependant on the Crown? Is not the Governor constantly instructed by the Crown, and sometimes, positively, to *negative* such Gentlemen when chosen Councellors, as will not conform to the spirit and letter of his instructions? These Questions I trust, will not be deemed altogether impertinent; and for the sake of every thing dear to us, my friends and fellow countrymen, let us pause a while and consider, where things are going. Is there but little to be feared, as the Freeholder tells his readers, in this respect, that is, the Judges continuance in office, while they continue in the faithful discharge of their trust? I think truly, much is to be feared: Their continuance in the faithful discharge of their trust, while there is a corrupt administration, will endanger their continuance in office. Let us further consider the several gradations that have been made. First, the Governor dependent upon the Crown for *his* support as well as existence: Then, the Judges for their support, being before dependent upon such a Governor and the Council for their existence. When once you suffer inroads to be made on your civil constitution, there will be no end till the system is compleated. What will hinder, the Council being made altogether dependent on the Crown *for their* political existence, and salaries appointed for them out of the American revenue? Mr. Draper's paper will then no doubt furnish you with as good a reason for it, as for the independence of the Governor and Judges, viz. "Good policy certainly requires that (his Majesty's Council) should be exempt *from* any Check or Controul of the people upon the *free* exercise of their judgment". My friends, be not amused with deception: The Judges of England are independent of the Crown for their continuance in office while they behave well; and of the people for their support. Behold the mighty, the alarming difference. The Judges of this province depend upon the Governor and Council for the one and the Crown for the other. And is it any kind of consolation to you, to have it retail'd from threadbare speeches? That "the polls and estates of the good people of this province are thereby exempted from being taxed for their support"? It is an affront to the common understanding of any man who considers, that the money by which they are supported is taken out of your own pockets without your consent. If we can find no relief from this infamous situation, let them as the patriotick Farmer says, deprive us of our understanding; that unconscious of what we have been, or what we are, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may tamely bow down our necks, with all the stupid serenity of servitude, to any drudgery, which our Lords and Masters may please to command.

To the Friends of Government, and the Rights of America, who are contending to preserve that Liberty which is the Gift of GOD.

Much Honoured GENTLEMEN,

YOU are engaged in the noblest cause, and your efforts will insure you the love and admiration of Mankind: You are opposing the enemies of God and man, who are endeavouring to subvert religion and liberty, to destroy government, introduce tyranny, and every abomination.—The wise and good will ever assist you, and pray for the smiles of Heaven upon you.

As liberty is inseparable from virtue and religion, no people can be enslaved until they have forsaken God by wicked lives; therefore, it must be the great concern of every friend to his country, and to mankind, to discourage vice and irreligion, and to promote virtue and the fear of God: as the former always lead to slavery, and the latter to liberty——

The enemies of Freedom are generally persons abandoned to wickedness, and the friends to mankind justly detest their principles and practices: therefore should carefully avoid their vices. As our enemies even to death, we should pray for the salvation of their souls—I know, my countrymen, you have been aggravated beyond the measure of human patience, and if any thing would justify men in cursing their enemies, you would be justified in cursing yours—but, *Swear not at all*——Therefore, let every one who is a friend

‡ Blackstone Com. I. 144. * ib. 269.

By the Sea act vid pa. 735, Vol. 4. vid the Character, pa. 1077, Vol. 4. vid Index to this Vol. under Hutchinson (2). vid Gov. Hutchinsons Message pa. 458 Vol. 3. 3 vid pa. 21, Vol. 2.

See Index under Gov. Hutchenson, Vol. 1, 2, 3 & this Vol. see pa. 177 & vid petition page 176 & vid page 156, & Index under Judges. (vid Grievances in Index Vol. 3. under G) & vid pa. 177.

his Country exert himself to promote true religion—this is the only basis for freedom and happiness, and without it 'tis vain to hope for either.

Too many give vent to their indignation against the tools of despotism, by *cursing* them,—surely this will not conquer them, it will more likely bring a curse on our good cause—We ought to wish the reformation of the vilest sons of tyranny, and if duty calls us (as it may very soon) to draw our sword, in defence of our rights, and pursue

It is greatly to be lamented, that some of our friends have imitated the vices of our enemies; and while they have nobly contended for their Country, have not been careful to honour HIM on whom our success entirely depends. We may justly conclude, that this is one cause of our ill success. I believe no one is more remote than I am, from enthusiasm, but reason and revelation assure us, the "Fear of the Lord, that is Wisdom," and those that "Honour Him, He will honour"—Therefore, we cannot expect that liberty will remain in our land, after religion is gone—If we seek God, He will be found of us, but if we forsake Him he will cast us off forever.

Let us all "trust in the Lord and do good," preserve liberty as sacred as we do our life, and promote the honour of God, "then shall we dwell in the Land" free from the curse of tyranny, "and verily we shall be fed."

I trust none will suppose from what I have said, that I am for submitting to impositions; I give it as my firm opinion, founded on the word of God, as well as reason, that Freedom ought to live, whoever dies; and that the Americans would be justified in the sight of Heaven and before all nations of mankind, in forming an independent government of their own, and cutting off every son of Adam that dared to oppose them by force—Great-Britain has robbed them, sent her armies to enslave them, and totally cancelled all obligations to continue their connection with her another day—I am, however, for making the King of Great-Britain the offer once more, and but once, to renew the compact——

HUMANITY.

LONDON.

Aug. 15. At the breaking up of a council the other day, a member was heard to say, that the confusion occasioned some little time ago by the Stamp-Act, with the behaviour of certain Governors, will forward the æra of the North-American empire a century or two.

Sept. 5. The unexpected revolution in Sweden is confidently asserted to be the deep laid scheme of the King of Prussia, to which he easily brought his nephew, the young King to accede. The event of this plan has answered the ambitious projects of his Prussian Majesty; who will now, in fact, from his great influence over the youthful monarch, reign in Sweden as powerfully as in his own country. The Swedes in the last war took part against Prussia (by the power of the States in opposition to the desires of the late King) but, by this important political stroke, the cunning Frederick has secured himself from any such circumstance in any future war. *Vid pa. 181.*

It is imagined that the share a certain enterprising monarch is well known to have had in the late revolution in Sweden, will not only draw upon him the jealousy, but the chastisement of some very formidable powers.

It is whispered that a certain unfortunate monarch is preparing to make a visit incog. to this kingdom, imagining, that a personal representation of his wrongs and indignities will doubly interest all good men in his cause.

If the Queen of Denmark can prefer happiness to dignity, it is generally believed she will be restored to her country and family in a few months. But such is the present policy, that it is held both imprudent and dangerous to have more than one Queen in this kingdom at a time.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*South-Carolina,*) Oct. 8.

Notwithstanding the distance (seventy-five miles) of the town of Beaufort, Port-Royal, from this, which has been the established seat of governme..t from the first settlement thereof; whence none of the public offices can be removed; and where all the public records are lodged; and notwithstanding also, the risk which every man is exposed to, who leaves Charles-Town to go into the country this season of the year, of losing his health; all our late elected representatives are gone, either by sea, in land, or over land, to attend the service of their country, agreeable to his Excellency the Governor's will and pleasure, at Beaufort aforesaid; this being the day on which the writs are made returnable at the Court-House there.—No measure of any Governor was ever more freely and generally condemned; but we ought not to doubt that his Excellency had most weighty reasons for adopting it. [*As weighty reasons as Gov. H. had, viz. the mandate of the minister*—for his Majesty's Service]

PHILADELPHIA, October 28.

The vessel mentioned in our paper to have been seen bottom up, off Phœnix's Island, is drove ashore near Sinepuxent, and proves to be a New-England-built sloop, with a quantity of oil and spermaceti on board——The body of a drowned man was found in her.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2.

Between 12 and 1 o'Clock last Friday Noon, they had a most surprizing Gust of Wind at Newark, in New Jersey, attended with a very heavy Rain, by which the Inhabitants of that Place have lost more than 500 Apple-Trees, besides many of their Buildings have suffered much. The Gust happened on the Change of the Wind, and its Width supposed not to be more than 30 Rods.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Gardiner, in 25 Days from St. Thomas's, and informs, That the late Hurricane had done as much Damage at that Island as at St. Kitts.

NEWPORT, November 2.

Last Friday P. M. we had a very severe storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning; in the midst of which several vessels arrived, belonging to this and the neighbouring colonies; notwithstanding the violence of the gale rendered it impossible, with any degree of safety, for a vessel to pay those *mere* compliments to his Majesty's ship stationed here, which in a moderate time might unreasonably be expected, several shot were fired from the Mercury at those vessels, which were flying into this harbour for an asylum from the storm, one of which shot would inevitably have gone through a sloop's bottom, had it not been intercepted by a rock at the north end of Goat-Island, which lay between the ship and the sloop.—How Capt. K—l—r can justify such rash proceedings we are at a loss to conceive; of this we are morally certain, that had not the shot been providentially obstructed, the sloop must have been sunk, and all the people perished, as it was not in his power, at that time, with all his crew, to afford them any assistance.

BOSTON, November 9.

There is a Letter in this Town from a Gentleman of Distinction in London, (Draper may believe it or not as he pleases) dated August 12th, which says that Gov. H— had Orders long ago to bring our General Assembly to Boston with as good a Grace as he could, but that he had at length brought them without any Grace at all. To be sure with no better Grace than the Governor of South-Carolina has acted with, who after having had the Satisfaction of *tramping* the Members of that Assembly seventy-five Miles from its stated Place *for his Majesty's Service*, we hear immediately after making a Speech to them, ordered them *for his Majesty's Service* on another Tramp to Charlestown.

"The King of France with twenty thousand Men,
West up the Hill and then came down agen."

Why could not that Assembly have deliberated the important Matters referr'd to in the Speech at Charlestown on the tenth as well as the twenty second of October, to which Time they were prorogued. Who would covet to be a Governor in Leading Strings!! *Risum teneatis amici!*

Wednesday last arrived here His Majesty's Ship Lively.

A Vessel arrived at Cape-Ann last Week, and brought in a Mainsail, with a Cable and Anchor, which was taken from the Wreck of a Schooner at Sea; which Schooner, 'tis said, belonged to Marblehead, —— Phippen, Skipper, and was out on a fishing Voyage. 'Tis supposed she foundered in a Gale of Wind, and all the Crew perished.

Last Thursday a Negro Woman at the South part of the Town died somewhat suddenly; the next Day some symptoms appeared by which it was suspected she was poisoned; and on Saturday Evening two or three Negro Fellows were taken up and committed in order for Examination.

DIED. Mr. Barnabas Clark, Merchant.—Wednesday his Remains were decently interred,

To be SOLD or LET on Freight.

A Schooner about 25 Tons,

with good accommodations for Passengers, late imployed in Fishing, now laying at Phillip's Wharf: For further Particulars Inquire of Capt. John Bradford or the Master on Board.

Three Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of Samuel Sewall, late of Boston, Esq; deceased, to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts.——The Commissioners give Notice, That they shall attend that Service at the British Coffee-House, on the third Wednesday of this and the two following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, Nov. 9. 1772.

LAND.

Two Lots of Land, situate in the Town of Winchester, near Connecticut-River, to be Sold on easy Terms: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

A Letter to PROBUS, who publish'd in Draper's last, for want both of Time and Room, must be defer'd.

Choice *Turk's-Island* SALT,

To be Sold on Board the Brigantine Salamander, *Samuel Lowell*, Master, lying at the Long Wharff: Inquire of *Jonathan Snelling*, at his Store on *Treat's* Wharff.

On THURSDAY next,

Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,

By Benjamin Church,

At his Usual Place of Sale,

A great Variety of European Goods,

consisting of Broad Cloths—Ratteens—Cambletts—Shalloons—Callimancos,—Tammies—Prizes—German Serges—Irish Hollands—Checks—Osnabrigs—House Furniture—as Tables—Looking Glasses—Chairs—Beds—Pewter—Brass, &c. Silver Watches, &c. &c.

New-Book Store,

Opposite the Post-Office, Cornhill.

John Langdon

INTENDING for England, acquaints the Public, that he has a large and valuable Collection of Books in all Arts and Sciences, the most of which he has receiv'd by the last Ships from London and Glasgow, which he is determin'd to sell for a little more than the Sterling Cost and Charges.

Amongst which are,

Henry on the Bible.
Poole's ——ditto.
Patrick and Leath ditto.
Doddridge on the New Testament.
Burket ditto.
Cruden's Concordance.
Doddridge's Family Expositor.
——— Sermons and Tracts.
——— Sermons to young People.
——— on Regeneration.
Fordyce's Sermons to young Women, a new Edition at 4s.
Young's Night Thoughts at 4s.
Meditations and Contemplations.

CONTAINING,

Vol. 1st.	Vol. 2d.
Meditations among the Tombs.	Contemplations on the Night.
Reflections on a Flower Garden, and a Descant upon Creation.	Contemplations on the Starry Heavens, and a Winter Piece.

By JAMES HERVEY.

Flavel's Works 2 vol. 8vo.
Hume's History of England, 8 vol. 8vo.
Tillotson's Sermons 12 vol. 8vo.
A large Assortment of Law Books.
Bibles of all Kinds extremely cheap.
School Books of all Sorts.
A large and fine Assortment of Stationary, consisting of Account Books of all Sorts and Sizes.
Paper of all Kinds.
Clothier's and Cartridge Paper.
Large and Small Slates
Quills and Pens.
Sealing Wax and Wafers.
Pewter Ink Stands of all Sorts.
Paper, Leather and Brass Ink Pots.
Temple and common Spectacles.
Red Gilt Trunks.
Ass-skin Memorandum Books.
Ivory Books.
Ink Powder.
Patent Cake Ink by the Grose, Dozen or single Cake, the Ink made from this Cake is as thin as Water, will never Mould, and when used appears of a fine Black, which will never fade as long as the Paper or Parchment will endure, but apparently makes a daily Improvement in Point of Beauty and Colour.
Psalters. Primers.
Spelling Books of all Sorts.
Watts's Hymns and Psalms.
Psalm Books of all Kinds.
With a large Variety of Small Books for Children.

N. B. Every Person who deals in any of these Articles will find it greatly to their Advantage to purchase at said Store; as he is leaving off the Business, will sell uncommonly Cheap.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Parker from Newfoundland, Bishop from Virginia, Foley from Barbadoes. Parsons from Cape Nichola. Brown from London. Weston and Acworth from Liverpool.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Arnell for Halifax. Cattle, Howes and Pike for North-Carolina. Barnard for New-York. Cushing, Smith and Gorham for Maryland. Smith and Boy'd for New-London. Lamson for Philadelphia. Brown for Newfoundland. Proctor, Brown, Kemp, Cordis and Freeman for West Indies. Tiley for Barbad.s Cartwright for London. McEwen for Liverpool.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last,
Eighteen Whites. Three Blacks
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.*

Monday,	34 min. after 10	Friday,	50 m aft.. 1
Tuesday,	20 min. af. 11	Saturday,	44 m af. 2
Wednesday,	14 m. aft. 12	Lord's Day,	45 m. af. 3
Thursday	6 min. after 1	Full Moon	10 m. af. 7

(*Vid Grievances pa. 517, 521, 634, Vol. 3. & vid the Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2. & See Confusions under Stamp Act Index, Vol. 1. & vid Act pa. 53, vol. 1. & King of Poland.* (1) *Vid. pa. 96, 97. & vid pa. 176. & Gov. Hutchinson.*

Penuel Bowen,

AT his Shop and Store a little to the Southward of Deacon CHURCH's Vendue-Room, Has for Sale,

Choice Raisins,
Pepper and Pimento, by the Hundred, Dozen and single Pound, very cheap,
Currants & Figs,
Spices, split Peas,
Oyter, Barley,
Saltpetre,
Rozin, Oatmeal,
Kilmarnock Caps,
Lynn Shoes,

Connecticut and
English Cheese,
A Variety of single and double Flint Glass Ware, consisting of
Decanters, Wine-Glasses, Tumblers, &c. all very low, also, Boxes of the same, each being a pretty and small Assortment.
French Indigo.

West-India Goods and Groceries of all Kinds, Wool and Cotton Cards of the most approved make, by the Dozen or single Pair, as low as of the Manufacturer, or any that are imported.

Also, Board and Shingle Nails, Powder, Shot, & Flints.

Constant Attendance given, and all Favours gratefully acknowledged.

Imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Daniel Boyer,

At his Shop opposite the Province-House,

A Variety of Articles for the Jewellers and Goldsmith's Use, *viz.*

Chrystals of all Sorts for Buttons, Earings and Rings, red and white Foyl, Coral Beads, Chapes and Tongs, all Sizes Tools, Buckle Brasses, Money Scales and Weights, Crucibles and Black Pots, Borax, Salt-Petre, Pumice and Rotton-Stone, Moulding Sand, Sand Paper, Files of all Sorts, coarse and fine Emery, plated Shoe and Knee Buckles, Paste Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, Broaches, Hair Pins and Springs, Lockets, Rings and Buttons, with most Sorts Jeweller's and Goldsmith's Work, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

COTTON.

A few Bags Choice COTTON, to be Sold by

Charles Miller,

At Mess'rs PALMER and Sheaff's Store in King-Street.

Also, New, Superfine and Common Flour, French Indigo, Raisins, West India Rum, best Flour Mustard, by the Cask or smaller quantity, English Loaf Sugar, Green Coffee, Dumb Fish, a few quarter Cask Old Lisbon Wines, &c. &c. &c.

Robert Jenkins,

Begs leave to acquaint his good Customers and others in Town and Country, that he has Imported in Capt. Cazneau who is just arrived from LONDON,

A fresh Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Season, and is now opening at his Shop the Head of Dock-Square, Boston, Just above the Market,

Which he is determined to Sell by Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest Rates.

Charles Sigourney

HAS just receiv'd by the last Vessels from LONDON and BRISTOL, a general Assortment of all Kinds of Braziery, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Ship-Chandlery and Stationary Wares, which he will sell as low as can be bought out of any Store or Shop in the Town, at his Shop just above the Market.—Likewise, The best of Treble Refin'd English Loaf Sugar at 1s 4d. per Pound.—Also, a Number of Steel Plate, English Mill-Saws, suitable for the Eastward Use. (6w.)

JUST IMPORTED,

A large Assortment of 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish Linens, and also a great Variety of Linen and Cotton Checks, Check Handkerchiefs, figured Cotton Diapers, Tickens, Velvetets, &c.—And likewise, a good Assortment of English Hats, which are to be Sold for Ready Money, at CHAMNEY and ARCHER's Store on the Long Wharff, No. 10, where Country Merchants and others, may buy any of the above Goods on the most Reasonable Terms, as the said Champney and Archer are determined to sell for the small est Profit.

TO BE SOLD,

A Ship of 170 Tons,

3 Years old, very sound and strong, wanting but a Trifle to finish for a Voyage to Europe.—Lying at Mr. Gardner's the Ship Carpenter's Wharf. For further Particulars, enquire of said Gardner.

DESERTED from the Schooner Rachel, Thomas Ruins, a short thick Sailor, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, short black Hair, Pock-broken, Speaks thick: Also Zeffennah Young, a slender Man, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, short black Hair, pale Face, black Eyes, born in New-York Government. Whoever shall apprehend the above Deserters, and secure them in his Majesty's Jail, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, paid by ESTES HOWE

Oct. 30, 1772. near Christ-Church, N. End.

William Bant

HAS received by Capt. Cazneau, just arrived from LONDON, a further Supply of Goods, which make a compleat Assortment for the Winter, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail at the lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store fronting Dock-Square.

N. B. A good Assortment of fine Cloths.

☞ All Persons who will favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used.

BARBADOS RUM.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be Sold at Griffin's Wharff.

White Beans Wanted.

WANTED, One Hundred Bushels of white Beans, for which the Cash will be given upon Delivery—provided they are deliver'd in 3 Months from the Date.

Oct. 28, 1772. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A well-built new Schooner, 84 Tons Burthen, now lying at the Long Wharff.

Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

A very commodious House, pleasantly situated at the Westerly Part of the Town, three Rooms on a Floor, an Out-Kitchen, a Barn, large Yard, a Garden, a good Pump, Cistern, and almost every Convenience for a Family, large or small, now repairing.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

A young Woman, with a good Breast of Milk, that can be well recommended, would go into a Family to suckle a Child or Children. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

THE Estate of *Lemuel Turner*, late of *Boston*, deceased, being represented insolvent, the Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; The Commissioners appointed by the honorable *Peter Hitchborn*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, &c.—Give Public Notice, that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *King-Street*, the second Tuesday of *November*, and the five following Months, from 10 to 20 o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, October 20th, 1772.

John Winthrop,

Advertises the Public,

THAT he has moved from the Store lately occupied by Mr. *Benjamin Andrews*, jun. and Mr. *Samuel Eliot*, jun. near the Swing-Bridge, to that lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Symmes*, opposite the South Side of the Market.—Where he has to sell as cheap as can reasonably be expected,

Choice Philadelphia Flour,	Duck,
Bar Iron,	Ticklenburghs,
Coddage,	Glass of all Sizes,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,	Osnabrigs,
Cod Lines,	Nails, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Cash and a good Price given for Flaxseed at said Store.

THE English Grammar-School

(*Adjoining to the Treasurer's Office*)

Is now open for the Instruction of Youth; where Gentlemen and Ladies may have their Children taught Reading, Spelling, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Letter-Writing, and Composition in general. Also, Logic, Rhetoric, Oratory, the Knowledge of the Globes, Geography, History, Chronology, Natural and Moral Philosophy; the Nature of Civil Government; and other Parts of Knowledge that are necessary to form the Minds of Youth for entering on the Stage of Life with Advantage, and to make an amiable Figure in the World.

From 10 o'Clock to 12 in the Morning, the School will be kept for those who go to the free Schools, and cannot attend at other Hours.

Boys who are deficient in Reading, and Pronunciation, will be perfected in a short Time.

Those who cannot attend the School constantly, may soon acquire sufficient Knowledge in many of the above Branches of Learning, by receiving a Lesson twice a Week with proper Directions.

Boston, October 20, 1772. Joseph Ward.

Sarah Dawson,

Widow of JOSEPH DAWSON, *Gardner*, in *Cambridge*-Street, at *New-Boston*, at the Cold-Bath, has got,

A large Collection of grafted and innoculated English Fruit-Trees of all sorts, where Gentlemen may have their Choice among three or four hundred which will be removed this Fall; also, a large Number of Pears and Plumbs, from 7 to 9 Years growth, of 9 or 10 different sorts of the best of English Fruit; also, Garden Seeds suitable for the West Indies, Celery by the Hundred, and all sorts of dried Sweet Herbs.

Any Gentlemen that may want the above Articles, and will favour the said *Sarah Dawson* with their Custom, may depend upon the best of Usage, and will be sold at the very lowest Rate.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AND SOLD BY

Cox & Berry,

At their Store in King-Street,

Nearly bound in Red,

Price only Two Shillings and five Pence, L. M.

The *Tutor* or *Epistolary Guide*;

Being a Collection of familiar Letters, on the common Occurrences of Life; selected from the most celebrated English Writers, with proper Forms of Address. To which are prefixed, a new Introduction to English Grammer, and a complete English Dictionary; wherein the Classical Purity of the Language is ascertained, the Barbarisms are rejected, and the true Pronunciation of every Word exemplified by proper Accents.

At the same Place, may be had,

The following new entertaining and instructive little Books for Children,

The Brother Gift, or the naughty Girl reformed.
The Sister Gift, or the naughty Boy reformed.
Mrs. Love Child's Golden present.
The Hobby Horse, or Christmas Companion.
Robin Goodfellow, a Fairy Tale.
The Puzzling Cap, a Collection of Riddles.
The Ladder to learning, a new Story Book for good Children.
The Cries of London.
The Sugar Plumb, or fairy Amulement.
The Royal Guide, or an Introduction to reading English.
The Adventures of Capt. Gulliver, in a Voyage to Lilliput.
Mr. Winlove's Collection of stories.
Ditto Moral Lectures.
Ms. Tattruth's natural History of four-footed Beasts.
Ms. Tattruth's natural History of Birds.
A Description of the Tower, and all its Curiosities.
A Description of Guildhall.
A Description of Westminster Abbey, ditto.
A Description of Westminster Abbey, ditto.
An Authentical Account of St. Paul's Cathedral, and other remarkable Places, in the City of London.
History of Tom Jones, } abridg'd from the Works
Ditto of Joseph Andrews, } of H. Fielding,
History of Pamela, } Abridged from the Works
Ditto Grandison, } of
Ditto Clarissa. } S. Richardson, Esq.

CHEAP GOODS.

David Sears,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Customers, and the Public, that he has Imported in the Captains *Sears, Gardner* and *Calef* from *LONDON*,

A fresh Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which he is just selling at his Shop directly opposite LIBERTY-TREE, at such Prices that if not pamper'd to be convinced of without Trial. Constant Attendance is given, and Favours thankfully acknowledged.

JOHN SKINNER,

PEWTERER,

ACQUAINTS his Customers and others, in Town and Country, that he has removed from the North-End, into the House adjoining Mr. Pemberton Bowen's, a little northward of the Sign of the Lamb, in Newbury-street, Boston, where he continues to make and sell, by wholesale or retail, all sorts of pewter ware, usually made in England. Also, dishes and plates new-moulded the same as in London; all who please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being supplied on as good terms as if any where in New-England, and as well used by letter as if present; letters or orders for him left with Mr. Edward Bromfield, at Colonel Jonathan Snelling's Store, on Treat's Wharff, near the Town-Dock, will come safe and speedily to hand.

Also to be sold or let, a very good DWELLING-HOUSE and LAND, situate and fronting on Clark's-Square, North-End, with three rooms on a floor, a large entry, a paved yard, a well of water with a pump and good garden, and back way into an Ale street, pleasantly fenced. For particulars enquire of said Skinner.

For *Charlestown, South-Carolina*,

The Brigantine *William, Thomas Robson*, Master, burthen 130 Tons, will sail in Fourteen Days from the Date. For Freight or Passengers apply to *Peter Hughes*, at his Store in King-Street, or to the Master on Board at Gray's Wharff.

Boston, October 21, 1772.

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER,

to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF, at the South End near the Hay-Market. (tfcw.)

TO BE SOLD,

A large commodious Brick Dwelling-House in Cornhill, opposite the Town-House. ——Inquire of the Printers.

NORTH-END.

At *Isaac White's* Manufactory, opposite the Salutation Tavern, is made and sold, the best of dip'd Tallow-Candles, at 5s. O. T. per Box or Dozen, and 5 3-4d. per Single Pound.——Likewise good Mould Candles, and Tallow by the Barrel.

Boston, Printed, by EDES & GILL.